SUNDAY, Per Year...

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter. Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid DAILY, Per Month...... 80 80 DAILY, Per Year....

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be payable to THE SUN.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Assoion. Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street: urer of the Association, M. F. Laffan. Vassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in condon at the American and Colonial Exchange reet, Regent street, and Daw's Steam Agency, 17 Green street, Leicester Square,

Parisoffice, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and lay editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the and Hotel: Klosque 77, Boulevard des Cape er Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, B des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned key must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The death of JOHN RAINES removes the most conspicuous and the most cominding figure of the State Legislature. and a man who, more than any present day politician, embodied the strength and the weakness of that old school of was of accuracy in the phrase "the old the party ideas which he served.

RAINES's domination of the State Legislature, his unquestioned mastery of its nery, was due neither to accident nor to undeserved good fortune. Whatever else may be said of JOHN RAINES, the one unquestioned fact is that from the th no man successfully challenged his authority or waged successful contest against his control. In debate, in caucus, in party council, his advice and his suggestion were equally powerful, because they were reckoned wisest by his party associates.

With the recent growth of independence in public life JOHN RAINES had wither patience nor sympathy. An inndent Republican was to him a thing hateful beyond all else. Against every step toward the loosening of ne control and partisan solidarity he fought persistently and with the full are of his strength. In the days of his political apprenticeship he obeyed the party authority, to question the direction of the party boss never occurred to him. It was a thing outside his political conception, and when in later years he encountered it it roused every passion of hate and bitterness.

The fight that JOHN RAINES fought to the end of his life was an unpopular one. It brought upon him the popular distrust and resentment which was the natural consequence of a changed he never sought to escape. A fighter always, he accepted his responsibility. took the full burden of popular disfavor, and fought doggedly on. From his ublic career there was always lacking these qualities of public service that win admiration and command permanent gratitude. An ideal legislator, a wholly dmirable public servant, John RAINES never was; his notion of public service itself precluded this.

For a decade, however, Senator JOHN RAINES was the strongest man in the State Legislature. Men obeyed him not with reluctance, but willingly, acknowledging his right to leadership. His knowledge of State affairs and State ssues was as well recognized within legislative halls as it was overlooked outside. Nor can it be denied that the men who served under his leadership oquired and retained for him a feeling of respect and of affection out of proportion to the popular notion of his character. Loyalty he inspired even among those who differed most widely from him in questions at issue.

In a remarkable degree JOHN RAINES abodied an ideal of public and party ife that is passing. His fight was always doomed to ultimate defeat, and lways bound to fail to awaken the pubic applause which even a losing fight requently receives. His death at this time doubtless saved him from much humiliation, but it also obscures the popular vision of those qualities which gave him his power and explained his

It will surprise few familiar with the Albany situation if the cause and the litical ideals for which he fought ranish with him. In a very peculiar degree, John Raines was not merely of "the old guard," but the "old guard"

# Paternalism.

In a lecture at Princeton on "Present McCLELLAN traces the origins of Amerlife and popular opinion that have risen ng, though the "Jeffersonians" may

"Jeffersonism was a political platform of half

As such, at least, "Jeffersonism" or Jeffersonianism" is immortal. It inas all platforms. It is the soul, if have any, of most politicians. Well, "individualism" dwindled; "col-

" The seed of destruction latent in collectivism s the enormous cost to the taxpayers involved in

The seed of destruction, yes; but is it collectivism that will be destroyed? DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... 8 00 Who else is so meek as the American taxpayer? Whose occasional grumbles are so harmless? Nobody at Albany, Washington, New York, minds him. Still, it is well that the youth of JAMES MADISON'S college should be allowed to see the better way, whether they can be induced to follow it or not.

### In Justice to Senator Lodge.

The impression has been disseminated through a misapprehension, apparently, that the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts, who is a historian if not a pundit in the law of nations, has indorsed the impassioned legal argument of the Hon. ISIDOR RAYNER in which he maintained that President ZELAYA of Nicaragua was amenable to the military if not the civil courts of the United States for murder. What Mr. Longe did say in the Senate after Mr. RAYNER's perora-

" Mr. President, I have listened with great in erest, as I know all others have, to the speech ust made by the Senator from Maryland [Mr RATNER]. I am very glad that the Senator from Maryland approves so strongly the attitude and the course of action taken by the Administration I myself cordially and heartly approve it, and am sure that it meets with general approval and him materially as to the character of ZELATA, but politics and politicians which so long the practical question which is presented is one ominated the party councils and the of very great difficulty. How can we separate public life of this State. Whatever there the criminal from the innocent country and people whom he has involved in his crimes, and how can guard," so often heard at Albany, be-longed to the description of RAINES and can only be called the murder of our citizens. This is a grave question upon which I should hesitate to express an opinion at this time, and believe that the joint resolution ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations for its care ful consideration, which is, I understand, the wish also of the Senator from Maryland."

If the words of Mr. LODGE are weighed it must be concluded that hour he succeeded to the leadership of he is in doubt about the jurisdiction the majority party in the Senate until his and the process claimed by Mr. RAYNER for the punishment of President ZELAYA. Mr. Lodge shares the eminent international lawyer's abhorrence of the Nicaraguan dictator, but to be on the safe side Senator Longs asked that the remarkable resolution calling for the apprehension and trial of ZELAYA be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was so ordered Thirteen heads are better than one Mr. RAYNER is not a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but he has intrepidly promised to produce his authorities.

> General J. FRANKLIN BELL doesn't so general sound itke a slur on journalism. Any one can see that he is inspired by an honest desire to regulate newspaper reports in time of war so that no measures of strategy may be made public for the information of the enemy. He

The Newspaper Entente in War.

the newspapers to that end. Never-there is scepticism about the worth of theless, as it seems to us, the General's the tests, since it doesn't follow that if public ideal of party politics. From the proposition reflects on the press and an engine is found to run for twenty-

Just how a correspondent can in time of actual war get hold of and publish any item that ought not to be published and thereby give light and guidance to the more or less dastard foe is a conundrum we do not pretend to solve. Naturally we make one reservation, though that could not possibly apply to any well disciplined army—the reservation that bars heart to heart confidences between the correspondents and the higher military officials. It might be supposed that a commanding officer engaged in a serious campaign would be in a much better position to enforce this limitation upon his own subordinates than upon newspaper employees, over whom he has no sort of control vet General BELL seems to think that it is necessary to secure concert of action between the reporters and the army by means of an entente which will in effect release all military secrets without legally binding any one to their respectful preservation. It is possible that he proposes to establish a favored class and leave the others to their own devices. There, however, the difficulties are both numerous and formidable. The correspondents left to their imaginations would run riot in the domain of fancy. The correspondents burdened by such august confidences would be reduced to hopeless inefficiency, and no good would come of it in either event.

Take, for example, the war with Spain, meaning especially the operations around Santiago in 1898. Our newspapers were stuffed full of the wildest kind of gossip; not all of them, but most of them. Some that were naturally conservative and responsible kept within the bounds of reason and probability, but the others printed canards and fairy tales without restraint, to their own entire satisfaction and to the riotous gooseflesh of their constituents. Surely General BELL doesn't think Day Legislation," a part of which is that all this conveyed important and printed in this morning's Sun, Mayor injurious information to the enemy. Supposing we had had an antagonist ican political philosophy, its embodi- worth mentioning at that time, and he ment in the fundamental law, and the had consulted those extravagant, conegislation and the tendencies in public flicting and flamboyant chronicles for guidance, he would within two weeks therefrom. We find it rather refresh- have been tenderly ensconced in a padded room picking straw out of his stare and gasp to read of a certain hair and asking to be addressed as the Veiled Prophet of Khorasan.

One correspondent on July 1 charged baked and glittering generalities intended to catch the blockhouse at El Caney single handed after eight hours of engagement, found every Spaniard dead inside, and then informed General Lawron's army, six thousand strong, that it might approach without fear. We know this, for we saw it in a magazine, illustrated rism," the worship of the all doing copiously. The question whether Genad all meddling Government, State, eral J. FRANKLIN BELL, Chief of Staff,

municipal and Federal, grew like JACK'S expects to bridle correspondents of this alk, only that went heavenward, class, and they are getting to be more while paternalism takes the direction of abundant and more irresponsible every Colonel HENRY WATTERSON'S favorite day, is of the deepest interest. We dog. Will individualism ever reassert are not concerned in it, but we folitself, even moderately? The pocket low General BELL with wide eyed curinerve will wince. Mayor McCLELLAN osity. Meanwhile the old plan seems to us the best. At least it is the plan that can be most easily utilized. There are many correspondents who can be trusted and many newspapers that can be depended on to preserve a confidence. Why shouldn't the army devote itself to these and leave the matter of a general entente to be decided in another and a better world?

**以在一种原本化的基础。** 

### The Aeroplane Motor.

In England a prize of \$5,000 has been offered for a twenty-four hour aeroplane motor. The engine must develop not less than thirty-five brake horsepower, and in weight not exceed 245 pounds. In making the award the following points will be considered: weight and petrol consumption, reliability and steadiness of running, wear of working parts, security against fire, air resistance offered by the motor. The conditions under which the tests are to be made will be regarded by inventors as severe, but the promoters of the competition maintain that to prove its usefulness for flight and transportation the aeroplane must do much better than keep the air for three hours; accordingly they make an entire day the desideratum. Mr. H. H. SUPPLEE in discussing the improvement of the aeroplane moto in Cassier's Magazine has said:

" For long distance flights, the fuel ecor the engine takes on an increasing importan over its gross weight, and the present tendence is to consider that the extreme lightness of some all things, reliability is essential in a motor o aerial service, especially for aeroplanes, in which the operation of the engine is essential to the maintenance of the machine in the air. Although will descend gradually if the motor stops, it is altogether possible that the machine may be over water, or above a densely wooded country, or, in thus becomes indispensable to the safety of the operator. For these and similar reasons it is now generally accepted that there is no further eason for attempts to attain greater lightness out that maximum reliability, simplicity and a high degree of economy in fuel consumption are the

Each motor entered for the competition in England will be tested "on a twentyfour hour run," and the total time of stoppage will be limited to thirty minutes, while the number of stops must not exceed three. Balancing will be taken into consideration, and the tests will take place in an aircurrent of thirty miles an hour. Much fault has been found with this last condition. In some aeroplanes the engines are placed behind the propeller, which develops a draught or rush of wind greatly in excess of thirty miles; so that a motor might satisfy the condition and vet in actual air flight perform badly. Moreover, the natural velocity of the air must be added in such a case. Luneanit, for he is one of the most kindly of brication is a very important factor men, but his remarks about the press in in a long motor run, and it is doubted whether a system of forced lubrication can be devised that will keep the machinery working smoothly.

The British technical journals are not sanguine about the success of the trials. Some of them think the standtherefore suggests the cooperation of ard set is too high. In other quarters attained under the difficult and often complicated conditions of actual flight. The future of the aeroplane as a practicable ship depends upon continuity of the motor in operation, but aside from perfecting the mechanism the ability to carry adequate petrol is a most important consideration. Weight of the fuel must enter into calculations as well as weight of the engine. We hear much of potential achievement in the case of aeroplanes equipped with motors made in France, Germany and the United States, but if the inventors were frank they would admit that no long flights are yet possible. Doubtless more petrol could be carried, but the limit of the operation of the most successful motors now in use seems to be about three hours. Entries for the British compe tition close on April 30, 1910. As vet no time has been set for the trials. It is safe to say that if any inventor could produce a motor that would satisfy the conditions required, the \$5,000 prize offered by the promoters in England would not greatly interest him, although success in the competition would be an excellent advertisement of his engine.

Representative WILLIAM H. STAFFORD f Wisconsin, who has introduced a bill providing for the meeting of Congress on the second Monday in November he after, says in explanation of it:

"If we got down to business in November instead of December we would be able to accom-plish a great deal more. As it is now, we meet just before the Christmas holidays, and the recess nes on before we are aware of it. Betwee date of meeting in December and the date of onvening after the holiday recess is usually period of inactivity. Let us meet in Novemb Is Mr. STAFFORD aware that Thanksgiving comes in November? He can have no assurance that members of Congress would not insist upon adjournment from November 21 to December to celebrate the feast of turkey and fixings and mince pie. Then there would have to be another adjournment—the same old adjournment-of two weeks for the Christmas holidays. The double festivities would be terribly demoralizing, Even private pension bills might be neglected. Moreover, would members of Congress want to work another month for the present salary of \$7,500 a year They would probably ask for an increase to \$10,000. The session begins early enough now for any Congress that i ordinarily punctual and industrious-and

There is nothing surprising in the announcement that Major-General LEONARD Wood will succeed Major-General J FRANKLIN BELL as Chief of Staff on April 8, 1910. General Woop has been the rank ing officer of the army since General ARTHUR MACARTHUR retired in June The latter was head of the army for a considerable time, and the rank of Lieutenant-General expired with him. If any officer may be called the "head of the army now it is the senior Major-

General, and not the Chief of Staff, unless he happens to be the senior Major-General. The term of the Chief of Staff is four years. General BELL was appointed on April 6, 1906, and he has held the post with narked ability. We suppose that General LEONARD WOOD made an application for the detail, or it was offered to him as senior officer of the army. Judging from the ability and independence he has shown in his reports as a departm commander, he will make a zealous and pergetic Chief of Staff, neither afraid of new ideas nor slow to assert himself. It patience with red tape.

If "extreme caution" had been used the week before last the Prairie would be down at Colon with her marines available eventualities following the decisive battle at Rama.

#### THE WAR OF 1812. Until Jackson's Great Victory Ameri

Reverses Were the Rule. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It tters to THE SUN recently on the subject of the war of 1812 many points of interes have been raised which will be much talked

bout when the hundredth anniversary o he war is celebrated. It does not matter greatly what the war thing else now, but those who are interoccurate information and to correct some opular misconceptions concerning the con-liet by reading "The Military Policy of the United States," compiled by the late Major-General Emory Upton and left by him as a legacy to his country" and published by he War Department of the United States at the request of General W. T. Sherman who "read and approved it." The accu racy of the statements made in it cannot therefore be impugned. I condense a few

of them: 1812. When war was declared (June 18) the total of the British troops in Canada was less than 4.500 effectives, mainly old men and invalids. The United States regular army, numbering on paper 3,000, was actually but 6,744 strong. In July Gen. eral Hull crossed from Detroit to Canada with 1,80 men. Without inflicting any damage he suddenly retreated to Detroit, where (August 16) he was be sleged, and without firing a shot he surrendered als entire force to the British, numbering 1,330 acluding 600 Indians.

On October 10 4,000 Kentucky mounted militi ho had marched against Indians on the Waba became scared by a prairie fire, abandoned the 500 militia for a mouth, started to invade Canad out returned the same afternoon. On Decemb he crossed again, went a quarter of a mile an returned. His army then disappeared.

General Dearborn assembled another invading rmy of 5,737 men to capture Montreal, advanand then went into winter quarters. Nearly 15,000 regulars, accomplished nilitia were sent to the support of General Har

rison, the whole of them were routed, only 150 escaping.

May 27. At the succeasful repulse of the British at Sacketts Harbor the United States militiar ran away after firing one voiley.

At General Wilkinson's attack on Montreal 13,000 United States troops, including 5,000 recruits, were beaten back by 2,000 British.

Writing on January 12 ia regard to the destruction of Buffalo by the British, General Cassaid: "I am satisfied that not more than 650 men landed at Black Rock. To oppose these we had from 2,590 to 3,000 militia. All except a few of them behaved in the most cowardly manner. They fied without discharging a musket."

1814. During this year we called out 38,186 regulars, 197,653 militia, a total of 235,839, against 16,500 British. The utmost strength we could show in the shape of an effective force in battle was 3,000 at Lundy's Lane.

1815. General Jackson's victory at New Orleans, isrgely due to the wonderful marksmanship of his Kentucky and Tennessee troops, "wound up a disastrous and humiliating war in a blaze of glory." rison, the whole of them were routed, only 15

A great many erroneous ideas exist in regard to American success in the warfare on land during the war of 1812. A great majority of the people of this country who have been educated in American schools are thoroughly of the opinion that this war was on land and on sea a series of magnificent victories won by inexperienced American citizen soldiers against superior forces of veteran British regulars. The plain, unvarnished truth is that the campaigns on land were with very few exceptions a series of humiliating disasters for the United States.

the United States.

The Capitol at Washington was taken and eacked, and this country was compelled to sue for peace and to accept it in a treaty in which our righteous grievance for which we had taken up arms was not even mentioned.

SENECA FALLS, December 16.

### A Singular Way of "Working Up Trade With Latin Americans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: aughable to read the string of preposterou mind of the American public against Zelava of Nicaragua. It is also regrettable to rea the contemptuous and narrowminded com ments by some newspapers of the country They reveal not only gross ignorance of existing conditions all throughout Centra of knowledge of its people, area and popula

A Cleveland daily, for instance, used the calificative of "Those ignoramus coffee col-ored galups," Ac. All this works have against the good and persistent work done in favor of closer commercial intercourse with the Latin American countries. American manufacturers are spending South American trade going now to Europe to this country, and, as you will observe, the newspapers of the land, with a few exceptions, are giving the lie to their gospel of friendship and good will.

Secretary Root's tour to South America and his keen diplomacy have done a great deal to create a better feeling among Latin promote business relations with American manufacturers. Let us hope that the Hon Mr. Knox follows Mr. Root's intelligen nethod of handling our little but promising prothers.

I am not an American citizen, but wish a uch "good and plenty" to Uncle Sam as any RICHARD BALRAC CHICAGO, December 15.

# Ruskin's Profits From His Books.

From the London Chronicle. profits made by Ruskin from his b ere in the end very large and fully justifie is belief in being practically his own publishe "Fore Clavigera" he wrote: "I could even se my books for not inconsiderable sums of mone; if I chose to bribe the reviewers, stick bills or the lampposts and say nothing but what would please the Bishop of Peterborough." Mr. Georg Allen, who published for Ruskin "in the middle of the bushin of the bushing the bushing bushing bushing the bushing bushing the bushing bushing the bushing bus of a country field" in Kest, told Mr. E. T. Cook of a country held in Rest. told Mr. E. T. Cook that Ruskin's profits in 1856 were over £4,000, and that in addition he had increased a valuable stock. From one issue of "Modern Painters" he cleared £6,000. Ruskin spent practically the whole of his large private fortune in various forms of benevolence and enthusiasm, and during his later years his income was wholly derived from the sale of his books.

A Former Vestryman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would quite interesting if your correspondent Mr. mes A. Jardine would add one more paragraph to his letter and tell us where the grace of God led him when he left "the Christian Church (or-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would suggest to Mr. Joseph Fitspatrick of Brooklyn that he read Jack London's "Martin Eden," and if he is built a la Jeffries he can then collect his

College Heners. The Tiger-Princeton has Tale beaten discor THE WINTER ACADEMY.

First Notice. The late Edward A. MacDowell one remarked to the present writer that the music of Tschaikowsky sounded than it was. This witty criticism might be so transposed as to be applied to the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Winter Academy exhibition at the Fine Arts Building There on the north wall are hung a doze or more pictures, so harmoniously com-mingled and spaced that they really seem better than they are. The names the members of the hanging committee are Elliott Daingerfield, F. G. R. Roth and J. Alden Weir. We regret that the conventions usual in such matters prevented hem from including their own work.

Considered as a totality the Winter Academy falls short of last spring's function. It lacks snap and vigor. It is placed, though not dull. There is some brilliant painting and so many high keyed and clear colors that black and gray come as an optical relief. There are 271 contributions selected out of 1,200 sub mitted. Also there were 170 odd pictures returned with apologies for lack of space but they never will be missed. The fewe the pictures the better at any exhibition and particularly at an Academy affair. As it is, there are too many mediocrities, and some of these mediocrities are actually represented by two or three canvases. Except in the case of John S. Sargent and of few others this is a reprehensible prac

The aforesaid north well contains attractive art; some of it familiar. There is Lydia F. Emmett, for example. You would naturally suppose that this indus trious lady could have no chance in com pany with such men as Sargent, John W Alexander, Irving Wiles and the rest. On the contrary, she seems to have arisen to the occasion, and her portrait of Nor Iselin is one of the most dashing we have yet seen from her fluent and imitative brush; surely she knows the Sargent planes well, quite as well as John Da Costa, for instance. Then your eye roves along to Sargent's "Gitana," owned by George H. Hearn; solid, satisfying brushwork; of the head is sufficiently explicit withou being obvious-as is the head of Mon tague Flagg's portrait of his wife. Mr. Sargent does not resort to such abridgments as does Robert Henri in his very chic "Girl With Parasol." Lucidity is the keynote of this specimen-not peculiarly distinguished—from the Sargent studio.

Frederick Ballard Williams is honored by a pair of pictures, both in his accus-tomed key of luscious tones and Monticellian echoes. He is a romantic in landscape. Ben Foster's "Evening Mists" is discriminating in feeling and com position, but as obvious as Redfield's is not. Here sentiment is welded with the decorative pat tern; there is freshness of vision, and paint is not of the so-called "tonalists. either sticky or sensuous. A capital Redfield, indeed. President John W. Alexander's large canvas "Sunlight" is precisely where it ought to be, in the place of honor. Your interest is about evenly balanced between the decorative ourves

The model is more vital than was the wont with Loeb; you feel that she has a skeleton woman's activities is turning to dust in concealed within her nacreous flesh; the color too is without morbidezza. "Cave"

Dare I try to find an editor who "agrees"

Dare I try to find an editor who "agrees" erns of the Deep," by De Witt Parshall. is as grim as a canto from the "Inferno. He appreciates the melodramatic suggestion of depths and vast rocks an obscurity. "Girl and Horse," by Irving Wiles, is not attractive. Which is the better, the girl or the horse? The horse, of course. Carlsen's "Meeting of the Seas" was shown last season. It is an excellent study-apart from its iridescence in arrested movement. This about comprises the canvases on the famous wall, the canvases that look better than they are. Following our nose, we come upon Elliott

Daingerfield's "Pearls of the Morning," a graceful shallow imagining; a nude of vaporous bulk sitting on the edge of a pool in which float water flowers. Very pretty, Mr. Daingerfield; but Fantin-Latour turned the trick with more case throwing into his conception warmth and poetry. Gedney Bunce is very much in evidence: he has seldom shown to such advantage. Venice, or its vicinage, seen through a newly broken or a rare poached egg. shattered, is as picturesque as ever. Charles H. Davis's "The Quar rier" neither titillates the imagination nor yet dulls it. Again, Miss Emmett up, a double portrait of children while Mr. Da Costa's stately portrait of a lady inevitably suggests comparisons with his friend Sargent. We may pass the Smedley, though not the Ritschl midnight fishing subject, which is as loosely yet as veraciously presented as if Israels had signed it—almost! James Preston, despite a certain tightness of touch, is rapidly reaching the heights. now deserted, where once the Eight of yesteryears made their abode. He has a color sense; perhaps the faculty of selec-tion might be better developed.

Mr. Sargent's portrait of Miss Carter s of his accomplished performances, in which, suppressing at the outset any desire to psychologize, he detains your interest by the fluidity of his marvellous surfaces, by the facility, well nigh dislainful, with which he renders fabrics. airy or concrete. Knowing that the subject could not endure dissection, he evades the fatuous smile of the posed society girl-but the truth is writ large enough-and seems to say: "Watch me make gorgeous cadenzas out of nothing Sargent is still the wizard, Presto! though he early wagered his soul with th Belial of technique and lost it-and gained the other thing, but in such superabundance that the world hardly misses the soul. Walter Palmer's ice in the glen looks like ice cream, but new snow and ice often look so. "The Opalescent River," a prize winner by a newcomer Gardner Symons, gave a jolt to the older men. Mr. Symons has been in Europe for three or four years. If he keeps up his present gait he will soon pass any of the men painting naturalistic landscapes. As it is, there are not half a dozen among them who can contrive such tonal beauty and rhythm. His pattern makes a pic ture. It is a thing sincerely seen and se lected; the tonal transitions are subtle

Howard Gardner Cushing's portrait is his usual engaging, meretricious, richly woven arabesque. It has a sur appearance that makes you think of tapstry, but never of anything human. bert Van Boskerck still paints his classic landscape, soothing, serene, and of an Old World vraisemblance; but it is too near for comfort to Frederick Waugh's "Great Deep," with its elemental swoop and bulk. Waugh has a sense of the sea, like Walt Whitman; the sea, the n ghty scooper of graves"! This great wet expanse comes rushing toward you, the kyline high up, alone, giving the needed relief. Petersen's "Berry Pickers," with its effect of dappled sunlight, is of interest; we wish we could say the same for Howard Russell Butler's "Summer and Seventeen." The "Louise" of Alphonse Jongers is not to be passed, for it is clever enough, leaning heavily for its pattern on the "Miss Alexander" of Whistler and not avoiding points from Sargent. Bruce Crane's landscape is as excellent as it is

the parasol has the fetching power we know so well; also his irritating mannerisms. The tact of omission as practised by Manet Mr. Henri does not possess; nor has he the allure of Goya; nevertheless both these masters peep out in this pic-ture. The silhouette of the head is almost empty; there are ominous spaces, not made plausible, and the eyes of the girl than glittering. Still more disquieting is that wooden splinter which does duty as a right arm. To be sure, it is jabbed firmly into the girl's side, and at a disministration of so-falls into place; the mass. The former than the same to be answer to the question. Yet here is the answer to the question. Yet here is the answer to the question acknowledge the authority of their Church acknowledge the authority of their Church acknowledge the surface of the body and are glittering and beady; more beady tance—a mile or so—falls into place; nevertheless it will offend the eye of the scrupulous surgeon. But the sparkling audacity, the insouciance of pose, the general "go" of the composition-not comings. Mr. Henri's other portrait, that of Mrs. William Rockwell Clarke, in the south gallery (No. 57), is an admirable exemplar of his great skill and distinction of style. The blacks and grays, the brill-iant fiesh tones—too brilliant if the rules of reasonable modulation are cited-the dexterous adjustment of values, the vitality of expressi on, are very convincing. very seductive. Architectonic was never this painter's strongest virtue; its absence here is compensated to some degree by the unfailing vigor of the handling.

Mr. Henri's wicked, skinny witch with

#### WRITING FOR PUBLICATION. Victim of Editorial "Timeline Her Woos.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many worthy attempts to break into print have been frustrated by the perennial excuse of "timeliness." I too have suffered defeat at the hands of timeliness, which seems to be any time but just that time. Once I sent to a friendly editor with a choice of publications at his disposal a descriptive bit about the Jersey wash, that

descriptive bit about the Jersey wash, that annual pilgrimage to the sea of the inlander and his family. Included were picturesque kodaks and their films, all done up fiat, and sent by hand, and all contingencies, as I thought, provided for; but back it came, any August day is timely for an annual wash in New Jersey. I was annoyed, not -you are tempted, at the risk of be-coming unintelligible, to say alliterative "not at home" of the editorial sanctum. coming unintelligible, to say alliterative curves—and the delightful opposition of tones. The tiny shafts of sunshine and the mass of the yellow-green tones are handled with Alexandsian, nay, Hellenic grace. The picture leaves you unexcited, however; but, then, the chords of emotion are seldom swept by this artist.

Paul Dougherty's "Black Squall" is in his accustomed vein. It is sonorous, rhythmic, attention arresting; though we have had stronger meat from him. Like Emil Carlsen's, his seas are sometimes a trifle too decorative and self-conscious. Waugh strikes the sterner note. A charming decoration, "The Peacook," by the lamented Louis Loeb, proves that he was attaining mastery of his technical material and doubtless would have outlived his predilection for fabulous fiesh. The model is more vital than was the wont

MSS.

Dare I try to find an editor who "agrees with me"? Must my almost blossoming genius wither with never a hope of fruition? I had pictured that essay turning woman back to her home, woman fulfilling her highest mission to husband and children, sending from havens of culture, comfort and eternal influence a generation trained to love and obedience; they to create more homes, thereby radiating a never ending happiness to the confines of time. And there it lies, my little literary waif, uncared for, unsought, and certainly unread. Such has been my experience trying to catch up with "timeliness."

JANE FRASER.

#### JANE FRASER. NEW YORK, December 15.

# Essentials of Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: In place of the present public school curricu-lum, with its justiy criticised inclusion of non-essentials to the detriment of thorough training, I submit the following plan: For boys: Athletics, English and mathematics through spherical trigonometry. For girls: Housekeeping, English and

These are the indispensable subjects, and if preparation, either for life or for higher education, than the present hodgepodge. If they are thoroughly mastered the acquisition of other branches, even without a teacher, would be like play; if not thoroughly mastered the best instruc-other branches is of little avail. It is to be observed in closing this brief outline that the public schools should be freed from the blight of coeducation.

#### RICHARD P. KEAD. NEW YORK, December 16.

Civil Service "Economy." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that economy has become the watchword of the Administration it might direct its attention to the civil service departments, where if reports are accurate Congressional investigation has shown that \$1.300,000 is wasted on "deadwood" annually. By deadwood I mean employees whose efficiency has been impaired by age. Of course a Government that is so generous

with its millions might do worse than waste one on its superannuated servants, but as it pays as least the "prevailing rate" of wages and is not responsible for the operation of the ordinary laws of nature it is impossible to understand what justification can exist for this benevolence. in consequence of the application of a principle designed to achieve efficiency and economy in

the public service.

It is but another illustration of the fact that what is vice in the politician is virtue in the re-former. TAXPAYER. NEW YORK, December 16.

# Pear Grafted on Apple.

From the Field.
We are asked if fruit experts have ever tried e as a stock on which to graft the pear. and if so with what results. Although me of the same genus (Pyrus), they belong to hybridize. The stocks used generally for pears are either the quince or the seeding pear, prefer-ably of the wild type. Fruit tree nurserymen do on tappear to have ever tried grafting the pear on the apple, although some of them declare that it would not answer. We are, however, assured by an amateur that he not only successfully worked a pear on an apple, but that he has now a large tree which was obtained in this way, and that the effect of the stock is shown in the late ripen-

Young and Flourishing To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. WILL New-core & Green of this city do?

NO EMPTY SEATS. The Catholic Church Is Full Every Sunday

and Holy Day. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WHE due regard for the point of view expressed by the ministers, ex-ministers and others in their recent letters to TEE SUN on the deoline of Christianicy, I have located in vain for even a passing comment on the facts that there are no empty seats in any of the numerous Catholic churches and that the Catholic Church in America is doubling her

membership each score of years. According to the last census report she has increased 93.5 per cent. In twenty years.

That the tide of Catholic immigration in it period has been large and that she in-des baptized infants in reckening her moors by no means an reckening her members by no means explains this mar-vellous growth. It would be more honest to confess that she cares for the immigrant classes and that race suicide is rare in the Church when explaining the proportion of her growth due to these two causes.

arding attendance at Church it is marvel to non-Cathol crowds that pour in and out of the Catholic churches on Sundays and holy days, even at what seems to them unearthly hours o

winter, it is the same.
Why do they come? What brings then It is not the priest, the sermon, the music, the ceremonies, the lights or the flowers. It the ceremonies, the lights or the flowers. It is the willing obedience that Catholics render the precept of the Church obliging them to hear mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation.

Upon these two points precisely Catholics and all others are poles apart: authority and

the mass to be the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ.

of course there are Catholics and Catholics. There are good, bad and indifferent Catholics. Even so. Christ has taught by His own word and example our duty to sinners. Witness the beautiful parables of the lost sheep and the prodigal son. But of the to their Church we are justly proud.

At all events they are found every Sunday

in their churches. The mass is the magnet that draws them. They come to worship GEORGE F. BROWN

#### DR. ALLEN. The Women Teachers Call Upon Him to Prove His Assertions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WILL you kindly grant space in which to answer some of the criticisms of Dr. William Allen made before the Women's Republican Club upon the work of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers and its efforts to should carry the salary in our public schools?
Dr. Allen would seem to infer that he is a disciple of modern research methods, and yet his sweeping statements are made withments the public will be able to pass upon the reliability of his sources and the value of his conclusions. As the assertions stand in the newspaper reports Dr. Allen's statements are suspiciously free fr dence of careful investigation.

First of all, is Dr. Allen authorized to speak for Mr. John Purroy Mitchel? The 15,000 women teachers are anxious to know if Dr. Allen is to be the municipal bureau of pronouncements for the coming adminisdly, will Dr. Allen publish all of the

figures based upon estimates carefully made from the various schedules of salaries as paid under the Davis law, by which he sr-rives at the following deduction: This proposed equalizing of the salary schedules would involve an additional expenditure an aually of \$11,000,000. As a matter of fact the cost was very carefully estimated in 1907 from the schedules contained in the present Davis law, and the following figures were published again and again. They have never been disproved:

10,012 teachers in first six year grade and kindergartens

and kindergartens
1,044 leachers in seventh year grades and
first half of eighth year grades.
229 teachers in graduating classes.
192 women principals.
345 heads of departments.
571 high and training school teachers.

Again, Dr. Allen asks and answers it truly Delphic sententiousness:

Is there anything that men can do that womer can't? Is there any specified service to be performed by men? If not, then the Board of Edu cation has been wasting money perhaps by employing men at higher salaries than are given to women.

May I answer, and if possible in the same convincing style? Is there any specialized service to be performed by women? Is there anything that women can do that men can't? Who is there to say with authority that the woman's specialized service is of that the woman's specialized service is of can't? Who is there to say with authority that the woman's specialized service is of less value to the boy or the girl or the Stables value to the boy or the girl or the Stables value to the boy or the girl or the Stables value to the man? Will Dr. Allen answer these questions absolutely beyond dispute? Otherwise his own questioning is not particularly disturbing.

Again, Dr. Allen says:

Under the equalization process about 11.79 romen teachers would not get any increase at all women teachers would not get any increase at all.

On the contrary, it is a matter of common knowledge that every schedule prepared by the Interborough Association of Women Teachers has been sp constructed as to put 80 per cent. of the total increase in the schedule of teachers of the first six years. For instance, the new schedules proposed an initial salary for women of \$720 instead of \$600 as at present; an annual increment

instance, the new schedules proposed an initial salary for women of \$720 instead of \$600 as at present; an annual increment of at least \$105 instead of \$40 as at present of at least \$105 instead of \$40 as at present. If Dr. Allen is as badly informed on all matters upon which he speaks as upon this one point the inference is rather olain.

Dr. Allen says he can get college women to work for him in his bureau for \$40 as month who will do better work than a man to whom he would have to pay \$1,500. This statement bears its own commentary "It sounds cruel," he admits, "but it is only working out the great law of supply and demand. If this is the inexorable law that its advocates contend that it is then the American man deserves congratulations for the way in which he evades it Our financial system of protection is a very significant protest against the workings of this terrible law. American men, laborers and capitalists, refuse to recognize its cruel workings, and hence we are wedded to the protective tariff system. The American man refuses to compete in the open labor markets of the world. Only American women, it seems, must meet the necessities of this demand. The fortunes of the strongest advocates of this law are often based upon the evasion of this law are often based upon the evasion of this law are often based upon the evasion of this law of supply and demand.

Manhattan Vice-President Interborough Association Women Teachers.

New York, December 18. Daniel Webster's Carriage.

From the Baltimore Sun.
Captain Albert Hartge of Shadyside. Anne Arundel county, owns a carriage that was once the property of Daniel Webster and which istill a highly serviceable vehicle. Captain Harts en using it for several years and says has been using it for several years and says it is far more roomy and comfortable than those built nowadays. The carriage is a phaeton, built on high springs, and is most substantially constructed, being as good and strong now as the day it was built. It is constructed of white hickory, and the great lamps, dashboard rails handles, &c., are of solid copper, heavily since plated. The old carriage was the favority which of Webster at his home near Marshfeld. Mass., and was sold to a Marylander several years after his death at a sale in Boston. The purchaser brought it to Baltimore and stored purchaser brought it to Baltimore and stored it away in a stable, intending to ship it to his country place in Howard country. Before doing so he died, and the old carriage was again put up under the hammer. Captain A. S. Byus, an oyster packer of this city, happened to attend the sale and bought the old vehicle for a verthe sale and bought the old vehicle for a ve-

small sum, and later gave it to his friend Captain Hartge, who prizes it highly. Marriand Literature. To THE EDITION OF THE SUN SIR: Maryland's grievance rests not so much upon your beniguant appreciation of the literary schools of other States spen your absolute neglect of this Commonwealth's rich product. You seem to ignore our art. Yet we have a distinctive literature, and its tendencies offer interesting questions to the scientific critic. Why, for example, is our poolity gas tronomic and our proce function.

BAITTMONE, December is CARTESTON